

1

**This
Is the
Year**

**To Win
Retail
Minimum**

See Pages 3, 9



Vol. 4—No. 1

401

January 20, 1957

1600 Win One-Week Strike At Pasco Cannery in Fla.

— See Page 7

Greenberg at White House Urges \$1 Retail Minimum

— See Page 3

Exclusive 'Record' Interview: Anna Kethly of Hungary

— See Page 11

Living Cost Again at New High in this issue:

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The cost of living rose in mid-November to its fifth all-time high mark this year, the Consumer Price Index of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics showed.

It soared one-tenth of one percent from October's 117.7 to a new record of 117.8.

The latest jump means that the cost of living increased 2.5 percent during the first eleven months of 1956. The November reading was 2.4 percent higher than in November 1955.

Practically everything went up between the mid-points of October and November except food, which dropped seasonally by two-tenths of one percent as the full impact of harvests hit retail outlets. However, despite the decline, the food component of the index stood 2.6 percent higher than in November, 1955 because of the increases in spring and summer months.

Boosts of six-tenths of one percent were chalked up by the transportation and personal services items. The former reflected higher prices for 1957 model autos which were partly offset by dealers' discounts already being offered in some places, and by a slight drop in gasoline costs. In the personal services sector, prices went up for toilet articles and beauty shop services.

The long-range advance in medical

Wholesale Prices Still Advancing

WASHINGTON (PAI)—A new boost in the already record high cost-of-living was indicated in mid-December figures from the Department of Labor showing a three-tenths of a percent increase in primary wholesale prices over the month.

Farm products went up seven-tenths of a point and other commodities went up four-tenths. Processed foods, on the other hand, took a tumble of half a point.

costs continued with an increase of four-tenths of one percent in the 30-day period. High prices for television receivers and movie admissions sent recreation up by one-half of one percent.

Industrial workers' take-home pay and purchasing power also increased during the month.

Estimates of spendable income put the

average for a factory worker with three dependents at \$75.20 a week, and for one with no dependents at \$67.79, an increase of about 17 cents in each case.

Buying power in terms of stable prices was up one percent from November 1955 despite the increase in the cost of living. The figure is expected to rise again next month as a result of longer work weeks in many industries during December.

Ike State of Union Address Hit as Move to Halt Raises

WASHINGTON (PAI)—President Eisenhower's State of the Union message, in which he asked that labor limit its wage demands, has sparked widespread criticism in labor circles, particularly in the light of the rising cost of living. The President's statement came as no surprise—he had developed the same line at a post-election press conference—but it sharpened the belief that the Administration will throw some roadblocks against labor on the collective bargaining front.

While the President also called on businessmen to hold down prices in general terms, he was more specific when he came to labor and wages.

"If our economy is to remain healthy," he said, "increases in wages and other labor benefits negotiated by labor and management must be reasonably related to improvements in productivity. Such increases are beneficial for they provide wage earners with greater purchasing power."

"Except where necessary to correct obvious injustices, wage increases that out-

run productivity, however, are an inflationary factor. They make for higher prices for the public generally and impose a particular hardship, not only on the active workmen, but on the purchasing power of retirement income and savings."

"Wage negotiations should also take cognizance of the right of the public generally to share in the benefits of improvements in technology."

In Milwaukee, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, speaking several days before the State of the Union address, blasted efforts to blame inflation on labor.

"Some have tried to make it look like wage increases are responsible, this is not true. It is the lust for higher and scandalous profits that forces prices up," he declared.

Anti-Labor Demagogues' Plot a Flop in South

Race Issue Fails to Split Unions

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Attempts by southern anti-union demagogues "to create a place in the sun for themselves" by capitalizing on segregation and union shop issues have been ineffectual, Pres. Carl Griffin of the Alabama AFL-CIO Labor Council declared.

"During the past several months," he said, "the daily press has devoted a great deal of space to publicizing efforts on the part of these self-appointed 'labor leaders' to pirate the membership of the legitimate trade union movement in the South. A number of attempts have been made in Birmingham to organize company unions to take the place of established AFL-CIO unions in several plants."

Even Went to Election

"One of these unions even went to an election by the NLRB in its attempt to wrest the bargaining agency from an iron workers local union in one plant."

"In July, invitations were sent to more than 1,000 persons in 17 states for a rally to form the Southern Federation of Labor."

Griffin said that an afternoon session drew less than 60 people and a night meeting had less than 160 attendants.

"For his efforts to organize the independent federation, Elmer Brock, a member of the Painters, was expelled from membership by the unanimous vote of his local union in Montgomery, Ala."

Without exception, Griffin continued, the leaders of these new unions have used the controversial segregation issue in the attempt to gain membership "and create a place in the sun for themselves which they never had in the legitimate trade union movement."

"A new organization has now been formed, however, which has brought to light the true purpose of these phony unions. This new union, Southern Aircraft Workers, has come out publicly in opposition to the closed shop."

"The trade union movement in the South has little to fear from these company-inspired pseudo unions. The members of organized labor will not allow

these self-styled, self-appointed agitators to weaken and destroy the trade unions which have made possible the standard of living they now enjoy."

RWDSU leaders in the South pointed out that the anti-union forces cited by Griffin have been unable to gain a foothold in any shop or local of the RWDSU.



ABOLITION OF FILIBUSTER, a block to enactment by Senate of civil rights legislation, is sought by delegation of labor leaders who presented petition with 75,000 signatures to Vice-Pres. Nixon Jan. 3. RWDSU Vice-Pres. Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer of District 65, is shown being greeted by Nixon after presentation. To right of Robinson is Joseph M. Pamarlen, executive secretary of Trade Union Council of New York's Liberal Party, which sponsored the delegation.

Labor News Roundup	4
Industry News	4
N. Y. and Northeast 5,	6
The Midwest	7
The South	7
Canada	8
This Is the Year to Win \$1 Retail Minimum	9
Foto Feature:	
Big Toronto Dairy	10
Exclusive Interview:	
Hungary's Anna Kethly . .	11
Letters to the Editor	12
Movie Reviews	12
Ballplayers Organize	13
Jane Goodsell Column . . .	14
Fashion Tips: Hats	14
Humor, Cartoons	15

"Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam"
—MILTON.

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Max GreenbergPresident
Alvin E. Heaps.....Sec.-Treasurer
Jack Paley.....Exec. Secretary
Arthur Osman, Alex Bail, Sam
Kovenetsky..Exec. V.-Presidents

Max SteinbockEditor
Bernard Stephens, Managing Editor
Stanley GlaubachArt Editor
Robert Dobbs, Roland Willoughby
Assistant Editors

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401

rwdsu RECORD

Greenberg Asks Ike to Back Retail Minimum

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Labor's campaign to extend coverage under the federal minimum wage law this year got off to an auspicious start on Wednesday, Jan. 16, when presidents of the unions most directly concerned with the proposed legislation met with President Eisenhower, Vice-Pres. Nixon, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and leaders of the House and Senate. RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg was one of the group of seven union officers who urged the government leaders to press for broader minimum wage coverage.

Pres. Greenberg served as spokesman for 7 million retail employees not covered by the federal wage law, the largest single group by far among the 20 million workers who are still denied the law's protection. Together with James B. Carey and Al Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO

Industrial Union Dept., Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, and leaders of meatcutters, textile, woodworkers, bakers and other unions, he met also with Congressional leaders and urged quick action on legislation to extend coverage. The group met with Senators Lyndon Johnson and William Knowland, and Reps. Sam Rayburn and Joseph Martin.

The day of conference with top government brass began at a luncheon meeting in the Capitol Building, where Vice-Pres. Nixon and Sec. Mitchell heard the union leaders, joined by IUD Counsel Arthur Goldberg and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew Blemiller, present labor's case for coverage extension. Then the group, escorted by Mitchell, went to the White House for a meeting with the President.

While Pres. Eisenhower's remarks were not

released for direct quotation, Pres. Greenberg termed his attitude toward extended coverage "friendly and sympathetic."

This view was shared by the other members of the committee when they met reporters at the White House after their talk with the President. Goldberg and Blemiller, both veterans of many legislative battles, said that they felt encouraged by Pres. Eisenhower's reception of the committee's views.

Greenberg noted that while the committee had received a cordial and encouraging reception from everyone they met with, "it's still going to take a lot of work by all of us to win the kind of coverage we want. From here on in, we've got to keep plugging away at our Senators and Congressmen of both parties, reminding them that both parties are pledged to extend coverage under the minimum wage law."

Hungary Fund at \$5,000 In RWDSU Campaign

Contributions to the RWDSU's Refugee Relief Fund went over the \$5,000 mark last week as The Record went to press. Pres. Max Greenberg hailed the report as "a fine showing." He noted that many locals expected to make sizeable contributions have not yet turned in their money, and predicted that the total raised by RWDSUers will be substantially increased during the next few weeks.

In urging locals to continue their fund-raising efforts, Pres. Greenberg said:

"The Hungarian refugees' need for relief is greater than ever, and will probably continue to increase. The European nations which have been doing the most for the refugees—principally Austria—are nearing the end of their limited resources. The slack must be taken up not only by our government, but by the American people themselves.

"We in the labor movement have a special obligation to aid the Hungarian refugees, who are practically all workers and unionists like us. We must show them—and all the peoples of the world—that we appreciate their contribution in the fight for freedom and are prepared to assume our own obligations as supporters of the struggle against communism."

Anna Kethly, the only member of the short-lived free Hungarian government on this side of the Iron Curtain, expressed gratification with the efforts of the RWDSU and other American unions to provide assistance for Hungarian refugees. "Workers in the Communist countries count upon the moral support of labor in the free world," she said. "The help you give to refugees from Soviet aggression is proof of that moral support and encouragement even for those who have to remain behind the Iron Curtain." (See exclusive interview with Miss Kethly on Page 11.)

Jobs, Housing Part of RWDSU Campaign

The RWDSU program calls for aid in providing jobs and housing for refugees, in addition to the funds, which are to be distributed through the appropriate Protestant, Catholic and Jewish welfare agencies. Placement services operated by these agencies have been notified of job openings in RWDSU shops, and a number of referrals have already been made in various cities. The agencies have also been informed of available apartments and rooms offered by RWDSU members.

Listed below are contributions to the RWDSU Refugee Relief Fund up to Jan. 14, 1957. It was pointed out that many locals have made additional direct contributions for refugee relief in their own communities.

RWDSU REFUGEE RELIEF FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

LOCAL	CITY	AMOUNT
1-S	New York, N.Y.	2,000
50	L. I. C., N. Y.	2,047
108	Newark, N. J.	200
143	Buffalo, N. Y.	15
160	Hamilton, Ohio	50
184L	Kansas City, Kansas	50
209	Rochester, N. Y.	15
258	Cincinnati, Ohio	10
262	Newark, N. J.	25
282	New Haven, Conn.	20
313	Denville, N. J.	20
530	Fremont, Mich.	25
670	New York, N. Y.	100
880	Springfield, Ohio	10
906	New York, N. Y.	100
1064	Detroit, Mich.	100
1199	New York, N. Y.	100
1231	Buffalo, N. Y.	10
Buffalo Joint Board		5
Chicago Joint Board		100
TOTAL		\$5,032



CONGRATULATIONS to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, right, on winning Sidney Hillman Foundation award for meritorious public service were expressed at banquet Jan. 7 by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg and Mrs. Bessie Hillman, widow of the late labor leader. Mrs. Roosevelt was cited for her leadership in the struggle against bigotry and her role as "the voice of world conscience."

Meany Asks 'Top Priority' On Minimum Wage Extension

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Charging that minimum wage coverage "is actually narrower than it was under the original act," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called upon Congress to give "top priority" to extension of minimum wage protection for "millions of low-paid workers now denied its protection."

In a letter addressed to leaders of both parties in the House and Senate, Meany pointed out that both political parties have promised action on the minimum wage front in their party platforms and that both President Eisenhower and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell "have on numerous occasions spoken out in favor of such extension."

"Although the Fair Labor Standards Act has been on the statute books for more than eighteen years," he said, "more than 20,000,000 workers are still denied the protection of its minimum wage and maximum hour standards. This is because the Congress has never taken any action to broaden the Act's basic coverage or to eliminate the numerous exemptions that were written into the law at the time the Act was passed in 1938."

The AFL-CIO President pointed out that in 1949 when the minimum wage was boosted from 40 to 75 cents an hour, about a million workers were removed from protection while in 1955 when the minimum wage was raised from 75 cents an hour to \$1 nothing was done about extension of coverage.

"In recent years," Meany continued, "the protections of other basic laws, such as social security and unemployment insurance, have been broadly extended but coverage under the minimum wage law

today is actually narrower than it was under the original act. Modernization of this law is long overdue."

He concluded: "It is the viewpoint of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations that legislation to extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to millions of low-paid workers now denied its protection is one of the principal pieces of unfinished business confronting the Congress. In our judgment, the forthcoming first session of the 85th Congress will have no more urgent item of legislative business before it. We believe this legislation is first-priority legislation, with which the Congress can and should deal very promptly.

"On behalf of the AFL-CIO, therefore, I urge you to do everything possible to expedite consideration of legislation to extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act as soon as the Congress has convened and organized.

"I further urge that whatever additional hearings on such legislation as are deemed necessary be scheduled as early in the session as possible in order that Congress may have an opportunity to consider and complete action to bring the protection of the Act to millions of workers who are urgently in need of it at the earliest practicable moment."

LABOR NEWS ROUNDUP

Compiled from news releases of AFL-CIO News Service, Press Associates-PAI, and the Canadian Coop. Press Assn.

Miami Beach Hotel Pact Ends 21-Month Strike

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (PAI)—The vacation wonderland of Miami Beach, one of the nation's most entrenched anti-labor bastions, has now opened the door to union organization following the signing of a historic agreement between the Miami Beach Hotel Ass'n and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Int'l Union.

The pact ended one of the longest strikes in U. S. history—21 months—and paves the way for union organization of the major industry of this state, the vacation and resort spots.

The agreement, signed by the association and the union, does not automatically involve all hotels which are members of the association. They must sign the agreement individually. However, in authorizing Martin Moldoff, association secretary, to sign the agreement on behalf of the association, only one dissenting vote was recorded.

"Over a short period of time I believe that all members of the association, with few exceptions, will fall in line," said Samuel A. Rivkind, executive president of the group.

The 10-year pact has annual reopenings and contains the following key provisions:

Recognition—The union is recognized as "the exclusive bargaining agent" for the member-employees under its jurisdiction. In the event that Florida's so-called "right-to-work" law is repealed, the union has the right to negotiate for a union shop contract.

Check-off—Upon authorization of members the employer will deduct monthly dues and other monies owed the union.

Arbitration—All disputes and grievances which cannot be resolved by the union and employer will be submitted to arbitration. Abraham L. Baumann of New York has been named the impartial arbitrator. His decisions will be final and binding. Baumann was a key mediator in bringing the two parties together.

Strikes and Lockouts—Parties to the agreement are prohibited from strikes, lockouts, picketing and other forms of economic compulsion.

Negotiation committees of the union and the association are now expected to proceed to work out additional details such as pay scales, hours, working conditions and so on. This new agreement will be submitted to individual hotels.

Those who go along and sign the agreement by May 1 will be listed by the union as fair hotels. Those who do not sign will remain on the unfair list.

Hotels that are members of the association can refrain from going along with the agreement but there was no doubt that in such cases the hotel will be subject to strike action, pickets and boycotts.

On the other hand, Rivkind said that if any hotel which signs the agreement does not live up to the agreement it will be expelled from the association.



NOTABLE VICTORY of Hotel & Restaurant Workers in Miami Beach was climaxed by signing of master contract with hotelmen's association in City Council chamber.

Summerfield 'Poor Santa' To Postal Workers

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield is a mighty poor Santa Claus in the opinion of Postal Workers who charge "bad faith" on the part of the Post Office toward its thousands of workers who moved the biggest volume of Christmas mail in history.

E. C. Hallbeck, legislative director of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, reported that the union's headquarters was being flooded with complaints that the Post Office Department was refusing to pay clerks at the overtime rate for work on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 22 and 23.

Hallbeck explained that thousands of clerks worked the Saturday and Sunday with the expectation, and, in some cases, the direct or implied promise that they would be paid at the overtime rate for such service.

"However, now that the time has been worked and the Christmas mail delivered, instructions have been issued cancelling the overtime pay and requiring the clerks to take 'compensatory time' off in lieu of payment for the time worked," Hallbeck said.

Hallbeck stated that complaints were heaviest from the Pennsylvania-New Jersey area where the decision to refuse overtime payment is apparently a last-minute development, since many Postmasters received their instructions in letters dated Dec. 26 and received on Dec. 27.

"This is an especially bitter blow," Hallbeck said, "for postal clerks who were depending on the overtime pay to meet Christmas bills. In many cases the clerks, relying on the expected pay, spent the money before its actual receipt and are now left high and dry by this unexpected reversal of policy," he added.

Number of Strikes Shows Decline During 1956

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Work stoppages in 1956 idled fewer workers than in any year since 1942 with the exception of 1954, according to preliminary estimates by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The number of strikes beginning in 1956 and the total man-days of idleness resulting from all work stoppages in effect during the year also were below a majority of the post-war years. Almost half of all 1956 idleness was accounted for by the nationwide steel strike in July and the continuation of the Westinghouse stoppage that had begun in 1955.

An estimated 3,800 stoppages began in 1956 compared with 4,320 in 1955. These stoppages involved approximately 1,900,000 workers as against 2,650,000 workers in 1955. Idleness resulting from all strikes in effect in 1956 was estimated at 33.0 million man-days; the corresponding total in 1955 was 28.2 million man-days.

Twelve stoppages, each directly idling at least 10,000 workers, began during the year. Most of these lasted less than a month but four continued for longer periods. In addition to the steel stoppage, which continued into early August, these strikes included the 112-day Republic Aviation strike on Long Island, the 98-day strike at U. S. Steel's Tennessee Coal and Iron Division in Alabama, and the 71-day construction strike in the New Orleans area.

Disputes over wages and related issues were a major cause of 9 of the year's 12 large strikes. The construction and the primary metals industries (steel and aluminum) each experienced 3 major stoppages. One stoppage of 10,000 or more was recorded in aircraft, meatpacking, glass container manufacturing, farm equipment, tire manufacturing, and longshoring.

First Woman Mediator Favors Strong Unions

NEW YORK (PAI)—Eva Robins, soft-spoken industrial relations specialist who is the first woman to be named to the staff of the New York State Mediation Board, sees a need for strong unions to make collective bargaining work.

In an interview after her appointment to the Mediation staff, Miss Robins said that the best interest of labor and management are served when both try to accommodate each other's needs.

Born a Canadian, Miss Robins came to New York in early life, attended law school at night but soon became interested in finding solutions to labor-management problems.

She is convinced that labor-management cooperation cannot be measured in terms of the number of strikes that are called but in terms of how closely both sides adhere to contract terms.

what's new in our industry

The nation's two largest department store chains, Federated and Allied, both came up with an increase in sales for the fiscal quarter ended in October. Over the comparable 1955 period, Federated showed a 13.9% gain while Allied reported an increase of 4.4%. . . . Lane Bryant's latest addition is a 6,000-sq. ft. unit in St. Petersburg, Fla. The store will consist of a first floor and mezzanine, costing \$115,000. . . . Oppenheim Collins will move its Brooklyn store to another location on Fulton Street in Brooklyn. The opening will take place sometime around March. The former location is to be a Korvette discount store. . . . Sears, Roebuck for the month of December showed the greatest sales in the 70-year history of the company, totaling \$444,954,971. The Sears 1957 mid-winter catalog lists more than 5,000 price cuts compared with the fall-and-winter catalog. . . . Best & Co. will open its 17th branch store in Abingdon, Pa. late in February. . . . Hecht's downtown Baltimore unit will now keep identical store hours as the suburban branches

by staying open till 9:30 p.m. four nights a week.

...
"Time Marches On"—now by way of an electric wrist watch developed by the Hamilton Watch Co. The timepiece, ten years in the making, was put on sale in a few test cities for \$175. The watch is powered by a battery the size of a button which is guaranteed to operate for one year. . . . Trading stamp redemption centers had their biggest season this past Christmas. Over \$100 million in gift premiums were distributed all over the country. According to the Agriculture Department, half of all U. S. families save stamps. . . . With the post-Christmas season came a rush for refunds and exchanges at all department stores. It has been estimated that for each \$100 in sales made before Christmas, \$20 to \$30 was refunded.

...
National Shoes reports a 12% increase in sales for the first quarter of the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1956. . . . Wool-

worth's, the oldest chain unit in the town of Milford, Mass., has closed. . . . S. S. Kresge started 1956 with 66 check-out-type stores and ended the year with 155 such stores. The Kresge new store program for 1957 expects to exceed these figures. . . . Whelan Stores came up with a unique attention-getter. Peep show units of cardboard squares, tin foil, picture cut-outs, colored paper and cellophane are stapled together and contain suggested sandwiches. . . . Hosiery prices are both up and down due to competition. Major manufacturers of unbranded hose have boosted prices to reflect the 5% increase in nylon yarn prices. Despite higher costs, some makers of brand-name nylons are slashing prices.

...
The NRPGA is sponsoring a program for providing group life insurance ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000 and accidental death coverage for employees and proprietors of member stores. . . . Paramount Pictures is going into the phono-

graph record making business. The company announced acquisition of Dot Records. Among other movie makers in this field are RKO Pictures and MGM.

...
Consumers added \$213 million to their instalment debt in November. The increase compared with climbs of \$104 million in October and \$301 million in November, 1955. . . . Net earnings of Grand Union in the third quarter ended Dec. 31 climbed to a record \$1,217,007. . . . Total retail sales in Canada for 1956 will likely hit a new high of more than \$13½ billions according to year-end estimates. . . . A display idea for gift retailers comes from Wellston, Mo. The Hart Jewelry Co. tags items as appropriate for certain members of the family in a permanent display case. . . . The United Nations Gift Center, set up in 1952 for the promotion and sale of items imported mainly from underdeveloped lands, came up with sales of \$470,000 in 1956.

—Compiled by Rosemarie DaSilva.

Notables to Appear at '65' Garden Meeting

NEW YORK CITY—The list of prominent persons who will appear at the District 65 membership meeting at Madison Square Garden Feb. 13 is headed by Governor Averell Harriman of New York and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler of the AFL-CIO, and includes "Mr. Wonderful" of the stage and television, Sammy Davis Jr.



AT LOCAL 1-S MEMBERSHIP MEETING RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg makes first appearance before R. H. Macy employees Jan. 8 to extend thanks for \$2,000 donation to Hungarian refugee aid fund. With him at the dais are, from l. to r., Financial Sec. Cecelia Curry, 'I-S' Pres. Sam Kovenetsky, Vice-Pres. Bill Atkinson, Recording Sec. Deby Valencia, Vice-Pres. Phil Hoffstein, Attorney Asher Schwartz. Seated in rear are members of the Union's Welfare Board and representatives of five social agencies to which Board presented checks for \$250 each.

'I-S' Checks Go Also to 5 Social Agencies

Macy Workers Aid Hungarians

NEW YORK CITY.—A check for \$2,000 for distribution among agencies assisting Hungarian refugees was turned over to RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg by Local 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky at a 'I-S' membership meeting of nearly 4,000 R. H. Macy workers Jan. 8 at Manhattan Center.

Five New York social service agencies received gifts totaling \$1,250 toward "continuation of their outstanding programs" at the meeting. Previously, \$34,000 had been raised in a joint campaign

of Local 1-S and Macy's for the Greater New York Fund.

The social service organizations to which the union contributed \$250 each

are the Burke Foundation of White Plains, the Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society, the Queens Chapter of the Community Service Society of New York, the Jewish Family Service, and the Nassau County Chapter of the Salvation Army.

Accepting the \$2,000 check for Hungarian aid, Pres. Greenberg told the Macy workers their action "is just another example of the outstanding support the International Union has been getting from Local 1-S for its programs. The significance of this contribution for those gallant workers, who risked their lives in search of bread and freedom is greater than the amount. We are grateful to you for your wonderful cooperation."

In his annual "State of the Union" report to the members, Kovenetsky reviewed the local's bitter 13-day strike against Macy's last April, charging the company with "continued plotting to undermine the strength and position of the union." He stated that Local 1-S "will take the initiative in seeking better relations with other department store unions and sister locals within the RWDSU as the most effective means of strengthening our union and all others."

Kovenetsky termed the continuing organizing campaign at Macy's Roosevelt Field store Local 1-S "number one objective." He called on the membership to "again show Macy's that we won't step back in our determination to organize the new branch store."

Listing the advances members of 'I-S' will receive during 1957 as a result of the 1956 strike, Kovenetsky itemized the following: Addition of the Group Health Insurance Semi-Private Plan to the existing Hospital, Medical and Diagnostic plan. An increase of \$1 at all steps of the wage progression between the minimum and maximum. A general wage increase of \$3 a week. Raising of maximum contractual Sick Leave payment to \$48 a week and a company-financed life insurance policy of \$1,000 in addition to existing death benefits.

The 'I-S' leader concluded his report by urging all members to participate in the Jan. 24-25 election of officers as "another means of displaying the strength and unity of the union."

Other featured speakers will include Pres. Max Greenberg of the RWDSU, Exec. Vice-Pres. Arthur Osman, founder and long-time leader of '65', and Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, who is also executive secretary of District 65. Entertainers in addition to Sammy Davis Jr. were being scheduled at press time.

Twenty thousand members of District 65, largest local union in New York, are expected to fill the Garden for the historic meeting, which will celebrate Brotherhood Week and also mark a climactic point in the union's 1957 contract campaign. Some 13,000 members of '65' are affected by contract expirations or reopenings in the period between Feb. 1 and March 30.

With "no contract, no work" as the slogan adopted by 65ers at the suggestion of Pres. David Livingston, the union is gunning for important increases in wages and minimums. The Garden meeting, therefore, is expected either to record and celebrate contract victories, or be a mobilization point for strikes.

Important improvements in the '65' Security and Pension Plans are addi-



'65' PRES. DAVID LIVINGSTON

tional reasons for celebration on Feb. 13. Trustees of the plans recently announced an increase in maximum sick benefit payments from \$50 to \$60 a week, among other improvements in the Security Plan.

A significant improvement in the '65' Pension Plan will permit members covered for 10 years or more who leave the industry to receive lifetime pensions upon retirement at 65 or over. In addition, the scale of retirement benefits was increased substantially, so that a member retiring at 65 after 25 years of service will be entitled to a minimum lifetime pension from the Plan of \$100 a month in addition to Social Security benefits—an increase of \$35 a month over the present Plan Minimum of \$65 a month. The Pension Plan improvements require approval from the U.S. Treasury Dept., and this approval is expected in time for the Feb. 13 Garden meeting.

With the great assemblage of 65ers less than three weeks away, and the contract drive moving into high gear, an air of excitement is apparent at the '65' Center. Meeting attendance is at an all-time high. The news that luminaries such as Governor Harriman, Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler and Sammy Davis Jr. will appear has inspired all of the 37 locals of District 65 to turn out virtually all of their members, and fill the Garden to overflowing.

New York Suffers Job Loss While Rest of Nation Gains

NEW YORK CITY.—While job totals are rising noticeably throughout the country as a whole, employment in this city is on the down-grade. This trend has been apparent for some time.

Accounting for most of the drop are apparel industries, which for many years have formed the core of New York's economy. Local trade union officials in these industries point to price competition resulting from cheap imports and non-union labor in the southern part of the country as reasons for the trend.

New York State employment figures show a decline of 44,500 jobs, or 13 percent between 1950 and the end of 1956. Federal statistical experts place the drop

in apparel workers much higher, asserting that 64,000 jobs, or 17 percent, were lost over the six-year period. The state records note that the most conspicuous drops in jobs have been in the manufacturing of women's and men's coats and suits, furs and shoes.

An opposite trend is apparent in service trades, where 548,500 were employed in 1950 as against 577,700 at the present time.



FIRST MEETING IN '57 of Executive Board of RWDSU Local 377 was a two-day session Jan. 9-10 at Newspaper Guild Hall in New York. Seated around table, starting at left: Joseph Klugerman, Paul Kinsella, Org. Nap Massa, RWDSU Controller Nat Zirkin, '377' Pres. Pete Busch, Martin Hays, George Bowen, Jules Jasper, William Everett, Org. Dom Ruiz.

Northeast

Administration Slate Elected at '1268'

NEW YORK CITY.—Union elections last month for rank-and-file officers and executive board members of Retail Shoe Employees Local 1268 resulted in an overwhelming victory for the administration-backed slate, it was announced by '1268' Manager Joseph Binenbaum. Nearly 900 members voted in the election, which was supervised by the Honest Ballot Association.

In five cases, candidates on the administration slate had opponents running against them, but all were re-elected by a wide margin. The slate as a whole won by a margin of 3½ to 1.

The balloting took place Dec. 20 at the Hotel Diplomat. Regular voting machines, identical with those used in city, state and national elections, were used.

Elected Candidates

Following are the successful candidates: President, Albert Cooper; 1st. Vice-President, Irving Tuckman; 2nd Vice-President, Charles Cooper; Secretary, Herman (Jerry) Geronimus; Treasurer, Murray Fishman; Sergeant-At-Arms, Murray Hillman.

Elected to the executive board were Max Wasser, William Brown, William Colligan, Alfred Suffin, Albert Reiner, Jerry Rabin, Israel Smith, Merritt Fastenberg, Irving Rabinow, Forrest Keesler, Samuel Schifter and Jack Frost.

Sam H. Fink was named to the Board of Trustees, and welfare board members Carl Durham, Irving Hirschfield and Davis Saal were elected.



Members of Retail Shoe Employees Local 1268 await their turn to use voting machines in election for rank-and-file union officers. Assisting in balloting is attractive representative of Honest Ballot Association, at right.

15,473 Workers Cheated Of \$1.3 Million in Wages

NEW YORK CITY.—Unpaid wages totaling \$1,363,354 were found due 15,473 workers in New York and New Jersey during investigations by the Dept. of Labor's Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Div. in 1956, Reg. Dir. Frank J. Meunch reported.

The money was due because of violations of the Fair Labor Standards and Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Acts by 3,233 of the 6,613 business establishments inspected during the year, Meunch said. He explained the high percentage of violators was due to "careful selection" of the industries and areas inspected.

Drug Local 1199 Seeks Big Increases

NEW YORK CITY.—More than 2,000 members of Retail Drug Employees Local 1199 met Jan. 16 to map demands to be presented in negotiations with 1,400 independently operated drug stores employing 4,000 members. Contracts with the various associations representing the employers expire at midnight, Mar. 31.

Acting on a report by '1199' Pres. Leon J. Davis which outlined the approach to be used by the union in bargaining with the independents, the members unanimously agreed to press for substantial increases in wages and minimums in all categories, with special emphasis on pharmacists' wages, five days' paid sick leave a year, and three weeks vacation after five years with one employer.

The demands were drawn up at two sessions, one in the morning and the other at night, at Manhattan Center. The meetings were attended by a total of 2,150 members of '1199'.

A separate meeting was scheduled for Jan. 17 for Nassau-Suffolk members, who will bargain separately with their association. It was expected that the Nassau-Suffolk demands would be substantially the same as those adopted by the other members.

A Clarification

An article in the last issue of The Record, reporting the organizing campaign of New York telephone answering services, referred to a N.Y. Post news item about the drive in a way which might be interpreted as implying that the Post had taken a position favoring Local 780. No such implication was intended. The Post did not, of course, attempt to pass judgment on the various unions involved in the drive.

Wages Up at Buffalo Firm

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Local 139 and the Buffalo Waste Paper Co. renewed their contract last month, and the 70 workers won wage boosts ranging from 3 to 6 cents an hour, with most receiving 5 cents plus a "guaranteed achieved rate" of 10 to 15 cents an hour, Int'l Rep. Tom Evans reported.

Evans said that under the plant's incentive bonus system the hourly increases will amount to at least 50 percent more than the increases in base rates. The 1-year contract is retroactive to Oct. 1, 1956 and expires Sept. 30 of this year.

Established for the first time was paid funeral leave of 3 days in case of death in a worker's immediate family, and one day if a father-in-law or mother-in-law passes away.

The union committee was led by Evans and included Local 139 Pres. John Keidel, Recording Sec. Stella Plewniak, Edward Mikowski, James Karczewski, Stella Gol-

yzniak and Bruno Pretoroti. Company spokesmen were Haskel Stoveroff, president, and Louis Cunny, controller.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The contract between Local 143 and the Great Lakes Paper Stock Co. was renewed last month with wage increases ranging from 4½ to 15 cents an hour, two new job classifications bringing increases of 10 and 15 cents, and vacation improvements. Int'l Rep. Tom Evans reported. Members of the negotiating committee were Walter Karczewski and George Blanche, with Evans. The company was represented by A. L. Sagona, manager.

Nassau-Suffolk Merger Talks

Merger discussions between the Central Trades and Labor Council, formerly AFL, and the CIO Council of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, begin Jan. 29.

The RWDSU is well represented on the CIO group's merger committee, with organizers from three locals among the eight members of the committee, which is headed by CIO Council Pres. Emil Lindahl. The RWDSUers are Lou Tenner of Local 721, Jack Maltz of Local 287, and Sol Molofsky of District 65. The RWDSU representation reflects the rapid progress during the past year in the building of RWDSU membership in the two Long Island counties.

Other members of the committee are Frank Coleman of the United Auto Workers, Charles Karvatt and John Erdman of the Electrical Workers, and Tony Mazzowki of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers.



LOU TENNER



JACK MALTZ



SOL MOLOFSKY

\$1 Retail Floor For New York Starts Feb. 15

ALBANY, N. Y.—Hailing the action as "a sound forward step in strengthening the economy of our state," Gov. Averell Harriman announced that a minimum wage of \$1 an hour for retail trades has been promulgated by state Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin.

The new order becomes effective Feb. 15 and covers about 600,000 workers in retail trade. It establishes the \$1 hourly minimum in all communities of the state with a population of 10,000 or more, and in all communities in Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties.

Elsewhere the hourly minimum will be 90 cents until Jan. 1, 1958, when the differential will be abolished and the \$1 minimum rate will apply throughout the state.

Commissioner Lubin's wage order puts into law the unanimous recommendation of a nine-member tripartite Retail Trade Minimum Wage Board, on which two RWDSU representatives—Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball and Vice-Pres. Samuel Lowenthal, manager of Shoe Employees Local 287—played a key role.

The wage order means boosts in the minimum for retail workers of 25 to 35 cents an hour.

The present minimum wage is 75 cents in New York City, 70 cents in other towns over 10,000 population as well as Nassau and Westchester counties, and 65 cents in the rest of the state.

Ask Increase in Catering Minimum

NEW YORK CITY.—Pres. Joseph McCarthy of RWDSU Local 906 was present at hearings of the Catering Trade Minimum Wage Board of New York when the body wound up its State-wide tour of cities here Jan. 3 and 4. The Board is now weighing the evidence presented in testimony by dozens of witnesses from union, industry and public representatives.

McCarthy was present along with a number of other retail food service union leaders in support of labor proposals calling for a minimum wage of \$1 an hour for service workers and \$1.25 for non-service people.

McCarthy said labor asked for:

- Eliminating deductions for meals, since a worker in this industry eats "on the job" as a convenience to the employer. It was also pointed out that rarely, if ever, do restaurant employees get a full meal-time.

- Uniforms to be provided and maintained entirely by the employer, eliminating certain exceptions to this general practice that now exist.

- The 3-shift day to be eliminated, raising the split shift premium from the present 75 cents a day to \$1.25, and providing that workers put in their split shifts within a 10-hour period.

- Differential for part time non-service workers to be raised to 10 cents from the current 5 cents.

New Offices of '262' To Open in Newark

NEWARK, N. J.—A reception on Monday, Jan. 28, will mark the opening of new offices for Local 262 of the RWDSU. The new offices are located at 86 Broadway in Newark, at the corner of Bloomfield Ave.

Many dignitaries in the labor movement and government officials are expected to attend. Local 262 Pres. Anthony Auriema and General Org. George Braverman will be hosts.

1-Week Walkout Brings Finest Pact in Citrus Industry

The South

1600 Win Strike at Pasco Cannery in Fla.

DADE CITY, Fla.—The first successful strike in the history of the citrus canning industry in this state ended this month with what local RWDSU leaders called the finest contract settlement ever achieved in the industry. Regional Dir. Frank Parker announced. Some 1,600 employees of the Pasco Packing Co., biggest in the industry, went back to work Jan. 7 after a solid 1-week walkout which had practically closed down the huge plant.

RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Arthur Osman, who led the Local 43 committee in the negotiations, credited the plant committee with having done a fine job of building the union under the leadership of Sec.-Treas. Clement. On the urging of Osman early in the negotiations the committee used the time of the talks to sign up—actually to organize—about 800 new workers who had come in with the beginning of the new season. Up to then the talks had been all but deadlocked by the company's refusal to make a decent offer.

As the committee made progress in signing up more people—thus adding to the union's strength—the company began to retreat a little from its stubborn position. The organizing drive continued right through the strike, bringing the local's strength to a peak and resulting in the fine settlement that ended the walkout.

The new contract will run for 3 years beginning Oct. 1, 1956, with reopeners, including the right to strike, in October 1957 and '58. Wage increases effective immediately are 5 cents an hour for the lowest paid categories, 7, 7½, 12½ and 17½ cents an hour for other categories, with the amount depending on skills. Reclassification of some 400 jobs will bring an additional 5 cents, for a total of 10 cents for workers in these jobs. Piece rates were raised to 13.6 cents per unit for the 700 piece workers, with an entirely new premium rate of 16 2/3 cents per unit for all over 58 units per day. The former piece rates were a straight 12½ cents per unit.

It was pointed out that the lowest paid workers won their 5-cent increase in addition to increases of 5 to 15 cents an hour received last March, when the federal minimum wage was raised to \$1 an hour as a result of strong efforts by organized labor, in which the RWDSU figured prominently.

Arbitration of grievances, which the company had in effect sought to eliminate from the contract, was retained and the grievance provision was improved to provide an additional step before arbitration.

The negotiations began last August, some weeks before the Aug. 31 contract expiration. At first refus-

ing to negotiate at all, the company, after a few sessions, made an offer of a 3-year contract with wage increases this year of 2½ cents an hour for the lowest paid categories, ranging to 17½ cents an hour for the higher skilled employees, and 2½ cents for all in each of the succeeding 2 years. The company demanded a change in the grievance procedure which would give it sole discretion on the arbitration of grievances.

The workers vigorously rejected this offer, insisting that the lowest paid people should get at least 5 cents, that there be contract reopenings each year with the right to strike, and that the arbitration clause of the contract remain intact. The company remained adamant even in the presence of a federal conciliator whom the union had called in. The workers struck on New Year's night.

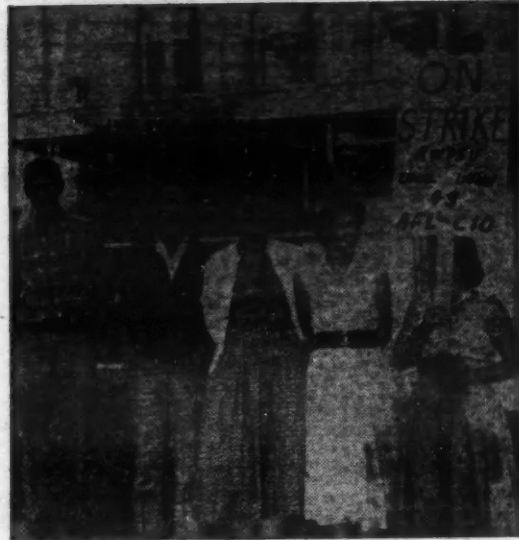
They were joined in the walkout by the truck drivers, who are members of the Teamsters Union and who respected Local 43 picket lines throughout the strike.

At Osman's request Regional Dir. Frank Parker came in to participate in the negotiations and to assist Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen after the strike began.

Under the pressure of the strike, which had cut production to almost nothing, the company agreed to the workers' demands. Once more, however, it acted to stymie a complete settlement by demanding the right to rehire only those strikers whom management wanted to return and to keep the few strikebreakers it had been able to import. Once more the talks broke off.

Exec. Vice-Pres. Osman was called back into the negotiations, and after some deliberation with management, agreement was won that all strikers, including the truckdrivers who had walked out in support of the Local 43 members, would return to their jobs with full seniority rights.

Monday, Jan. 6 about 1,000 Pasco workers jammed the Local 43 union hall and voted with just 3 "nays" to accept the settlement.



Pickets at Pasco plant are, l. to r., J. P. Kirkland, B. E. Williams, Annabelle Periffen, Grace Hattaway and Florence Chappell.

11th Hour Pact Averts Strike At Dearborn Inn

DETROIT, Mich.—A new contract with the Dearborn Inn was overwhelmingly ratified at a shop meeting Jan. 15, thus averting a strike of the 143 hotel employees, it was reported by Paul Domeny, business manager of Catering Employees Local 1064. Every worker won a wage increase, with some getting as much as 25 cents an hour.

The settlement followed two months of negotiations during which the employer stuck by an inadequate wage offer with no increases at all for waitresses and laundry employees. After the workers overwhelmingly supported strike action in an official vote on Jan. 8, the firm saw the light and came through with a better offer.

Wage Gains Listed

Under the new pact, kitchen workers gain 5c to 25c an hour; housekeeping dept., 8c; laundry workers 8 to 18c; bell-boys, 20c; bartenders, 9c; beverage waiters, 5c; waitress, 2c; busboys, 5c; garage-men, 9c; and engineering dept., 5c to 15c. All increases are retroactive to Jan. 1. There was also a gain in holiday pay for Christmas.

In other developments in '1064', the following officers were elected at a membership meeting Jan. 13, to serve a two-year term: Pres. Steve Kotteh, Vice-Pres. Warren Markell, Recording Sec. Elizabeth Philmore, Financial Sec. and Business Manager Paul Domeny, Treas. Steve Lakatos, Sr., Trustees Michael Shirak, Anna Kustra and Steve Lakatos, Jr., Sgt.-at-Arms Bernard Vance, and executive board members Charles Schwartz and Donald Anderson.

Heiser of Local 21 In W. Virginia Dies

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Theodore C. Heiser, better known as Teddy among his fellow Local 21 members at Moot's Bakery, died on Dec. 13, and the local membership mourned the passing of this charter member of the union, Alfred G. Farmer reported.

The Midwest

New Contract at Post Cereals Brings 17c Gains for One Year to 1,800

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—A total of 17 cents an hour in wages and other gains was won for this year alone by some 1,800 members of Local 374 employed at the well known Post Cereals plant here, it was announced



At Post Cereal contract signing are union and company negotiators. l. to r., seated, Local 374 Vice-Pres. Vernon Burrill, Post Personnel Mgr. Richard Cribbs, '374' Pres. Forrest A. Powers and committeewoman Avice Wyatt. Standing: Traverse Fruin, Charles Gallagher, Fred Messner, George Hornberger, Harry Hamblin, Gerald Rohr, Russell VanderVeen, James Stone, Max Engel and William Lett. Fruin, Gallagher, Messner, Hamblin, Engel and Lett were on the union committee.

by Pres. Forrest Powers, who headed the union negotiating committee.

RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps said of the settlement: "It is one of the finest contracts in the history of Local 374, and a tribute to the strength and maturity of this group of workers and their leaders."

The contract runs for 2 years and has a reopener next Nov. 15, with a provision that the workers have the right to strike in the event there is no agreement on incentive rates.

On that date too, a study of wage increases in other plants in the community will be made, and a weighted average of the increases in other industries will provide the basis for wage adjustments at Post Cereals.

General wage boosts were 13 cents an hour, bringing the average hourly wage at Post to \$1.88 an hour, not including

premium pay. With premium rates, the average hourly rate comes to \$2.18.

One additional paid holiday was won, and incentive workers will receive additional consideration for holidays, for which, until now, they were paid at the base rate. Also, a holiday which falls during a worker's vacation is still coming to him, and is also included in computation of overtime. Funeral leave of one day with pay was established.

Beginning April 1, 1957, the shift differentials for both late shifts go up 2

cents an hour. The contract also provides for a more equal distribution of overtime in the maintenance department.

For employees working on experimental projects launched by the company, 2 cents an hour was added to the general increase, and a range of additional increases was won to compensate employees involved in a special job which has overrun its date of completion. Still other special wage consideration goes to men working in both of the firm's warehouses.

\$13.50 to \$26 Monthly Pay Boosts

Federated Co-op in Saskatchewan Settles

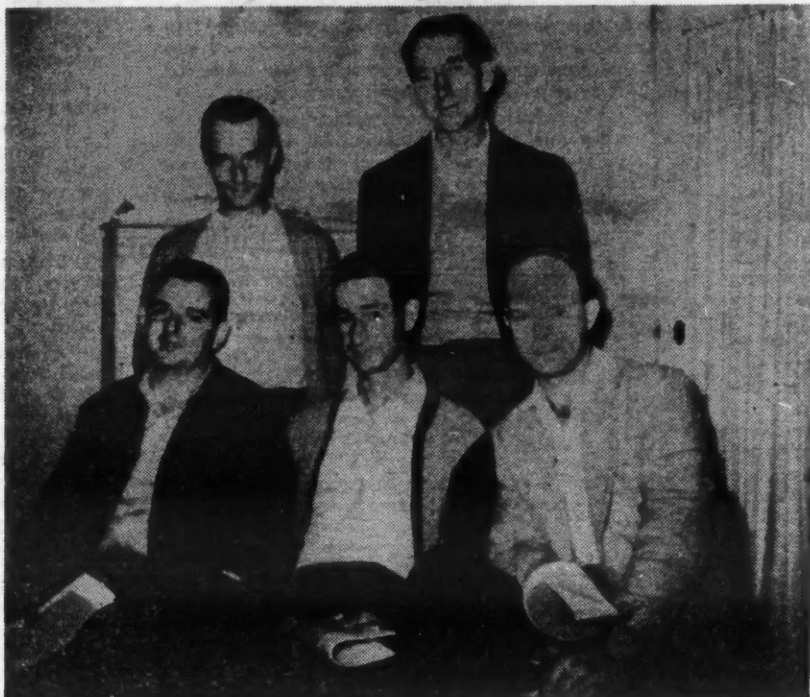
REGINA, Sask.—The members of Locals 540 here and 542 in Saskatoon, employed at Federated Cooperatives Ltd., last month won a 2-year contract with wage increases ranging from \$13.50 to \$26 a month as well as a substantial gains in life insurance and vacations, Int'l Rep. Walter Smishek reported.

About 250 members in the two locals are covered by the agreement, which provides average hourly wage gains of 6 cents effective Nov. 1, 1956 and 4.7 cents next Nov. 1. Among other major improvements was an increase in group life insurance for married workers, stepping it up from \$3,000 to a new high of \$5,000, with premiums to be shared equally by employee and employer. Beginning next Nov. 1 the workers will be entitled to 3 weeks' vacation with pay after 7 years on the job, compared to the previous 8 years required.

Brown Heads Committee

The negotiating committee included, from Local 540, Don Mills, Bill Halpenny, Stan Sojonky and Beatrice Empey. Representing '542' were Joe Brown, Les Ennis, Frank Cherry, and Walter Reibetanz. The joint committee was chaired by '542' Pres. Joe Brown. They were aided by Smishek.

Elsewhere in the Saskatchewan Joint Board, the members of Local 558 in Saskatoon at the Waldman & Paul shop spent a happy evening together celebrating Christmas, Mary Konkin reported. A chorus of four rank and file voices caroled to the accompaniment of Clifford Funk, and members viewed a series of posters executed by Walter Frankoski after eating a delicious buffet supper.



NEW OFFICERS OF LOCAL 440, Dairyworkers, Guelph Division, are: l. to r., front row, Chairman John Hurst, Vice-Chairman Bill Kaine, Sec.-Treas. Hulka (Bill) Wvnja. Standing, l. to r., Chief Steward Silverwoods, Joe Becking, Chief Steward Royal Dairy, Derek Mitchell.

Len Wallace Waited 10 Years for This!

SASKATOON, Sask.—Certification of the union at the OK Economy Stores warehouse last month was a source of particular satisfaction to Sask. Joint Board Rep. Len Wallace, since it was he—more than 10 years ago—who led the first attempt to organize the place, where he was then employed. He was fired for his union activity then, as were two other workers.

Last fall he came back as an RWDSU organizer, this time to lead a successful campaign to organize the grocery warehouse, which employs 111 workers.

Chartered by the International Union as Local 935, the workers are expected to go into negotiations for their first RWDSU contract soon. One of the other workers fired along with Wallace was John Poth, who is now president of the Saskatchewan Joint Board of the RWDSU.

300 Win Pay Hikes, Pensions At 3 Dairies in Brandon, Man.

BRANDON, Man.—A renewed contract between Local 755 and 3 dairies in this city—Modern Dairies, Standard Dairies and St. Boniface Creamery—was settled last month, providing more than 300 employees with wage increases, welfare and pension and vacation improvements among other gains.

Plant workers received a general wage boost of \$4 a week retroactive to Sept. 19, 1956, and route salesmen established a new pay system based on units sold instead of the former base rate and commission set-up. With the new system the salesmen received wage increases of \$2 to \$7 a week. Business Agent J. G. Ritchie pointed out that the new system was on a trial and would be reviewed at negotiations on next year's contract, due next July.

Other gains in the new contract in-

clude benefits under the provincial hospital and medical service and a pension plan, both of which are paid for by equal contributions from employers and workers. Vacations were improved to give 3 weeks after 15 years' service, the work week was reduced in the plant from 44 to 42 hours, and there were improvements in provisions for work clothing and route splitting.

Ritchie led the negotiating committee, consisting of Chairman J. Foster, J. Olynick and G. Slobodian.

New Contracts For 400 in Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Contract settlements with four shops covering some 400 RWDSUers were announced by Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert last month. The firms are the Christie Brown Co., MacDonald's Consolidated Stores warehouse, Western Grocers, and Building Products, Ltd.

At Christie Brown, men employees won general wage boosts of 12 cents an hour, with 6 cents retroactive to Oct. 16, 1956, and women received 9 cents, 5 cents of it effective Oct. 16, 1956. In both cases the balance is payable next October. Mechanics and machinists won additional increases of 5 cents an hour and the engineers received an added 7 cents. Vacations, shift premiums and overtime provisions were also improved.

5-8c at MacDonald's

The MacDonald's warehouse employees settled for 9 cents an hour more in the grocery section, 8 cents in produce, and adjustments of 5 to 7½ cents an hour for shippers, receivers, checkers and floor-men. The current cost-of-living bonus of 8 cents an hour was increased by a penny an hour, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1956; the night premium was raised by 2½ cents an hour, and vacations were improved to provide 2 weeks after 1 year and 3 weeks after 12 years on the job. The contract runs for 2 years.

The Building Products contract provides wage increases ranging from 18½ to 22½ cents an hour over 2 years, with felt mill workers getting an added 2 cents, and another 2 cents on the night premium. Workers may now take 3 weeks' vacation with pay in the off-season.

In a 1-year pact the Western Grocers employees won 6 cents an hour, 5 cents for women fruit and vegetable packers and a 2½ cents night bonus.

Sask. Labor Presents Legislative Brief

REGINA, Sask.—The first legislative brief of the newly merged Saskatchewan Federation of Labor was presented to the provincial government here last month. The merger convention, which brought together the former TLC and CCL groups in the province, was held in November.

Eighty union members and leaders were on hand for the presentation, which was made to a government body headed by Premier T. C. Douglas and included 10 cabinet ministers. Leading the union group was Federation Pres. Fred McLeland with Vice-Pres. Walter Smishek of the RWDSU, Vice-Pres. Don Arnold, Sec.-Treas. Ivan Moore, Exec. Sec. W. G. Davies and Recording Sec. D. S. Young.

Ontario Local 461 News Highlights

Weston's Bakery workers in Toronto won an agreement providing for a wage increase of \$6.75 per week. The contract, covering 35 employees, runs for fifteen months, and the increase is retroactive to Nov. 1st, 1956. The negotiating committee included E. Wilson, W. Johnson and G. Smith, assisted by Int'l Rep. Hugh Buchanan.

Canada Bread negotiations have bogged down, and conciliation services have been applied for. The contracts under negotiations cover plant employees of Oshawa, Galt, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Dunnville, Hagersville and Brantford.

At Marra's Bread in Amherstburg, two negotiating meetings have failed to bring a contract settlement. Another meeting is due to take place shortly. Wages are the main issue.

The Manning Biscuit workers in Toronto are in negotiations for their first contract, and they're looking for a quick settlement. This is the newest group organized into Local 461, and consists of approximately 140 members.



DELEGATES TO 6th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF LOCAL 414, held Dec. 2 in Toronto, stop action for the photographer during session. There were 52 delegates present representing 2,300 members in 50 units throughout province of Ontario. Gathering heard address by RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps. Local 414 is made up of retail workers in Ontario.

This
Is the
Year
To Win
Retail
Minimum

AS FAR as organized labor in the U. S. A. is concerned, the most urgent piece of business facing the new Congress is extension of coverage under the federal minimum wage law. Pres. George Meany made that clear in his Jan. 4 letter to Congressional leaders, when he urged in the strongest terms that retail employees and other workers not now covered by the law be given the protection of a \$1-an-hour minimum wage.

There's no doubt that Congress will pay considerable attention to Pres. Meany's recommendations. As the spokesman for 16 million AFL-CIO members, his words carry a great deal of weight on Capitol Hill. But George Meany would be the first to agree that his words must be backed up by positive action on the part of union members if Congress is to be sufficiently impressed to pass such legislation.

This is the third year in a row that RWDSU members are being asked to back up a drive to improve the federal minimum wage law. Their efforts, as part of the over-all labor campaign, helped to win the present \$1 minimum—a gain of 25 cents over the old 75-cent figure. But far too few RWDSU members gained by that improvement—because so many were not covered by the law.

Now RWDSUers are asking: Can we hope to win extension of coverage this year? The answer is a definite YES. The prospects for broadening coverage have never been better; Pres. Eisenhower, Labor Sec. Mitchell and Democratic Congressional leaders have all made commitments pledging support for broader coverage.

Does that mean extension of coverage is in the bag? Not at all. There is still plenty of opposition to it in Congress, chiefly from Republicans, but from some Democrats too. Supporters of extension must be mobilized, the fence-straddlers must be won over, and the facts on the need for coverage must be made available to every member of Congress.

Labor Seeks Big Increase in Coverage

Most important is the kind of extension that Congress passes. A mere token inclusion of a handful of the 20 million workers not now covered by the law is not enough. Labor wants a substantial number to be covered. The RWDSU would like to see a good part of the nation's 7 million retail employees come under the protection of the law; at the very least, the law should cover employees of department stores, chain stores and other large retailers.

But extension of coverage to these groups will be fought hard by the retail industry. Every device in the book will be used by skilled lobbyists for retailers' organizations.

It will be up to labor to use its great strength to prevent these things from happening, and to win coverage for as many workers as possible. That campaign is already under way. It got off to a flying start Jan. 16 when Pres. Max Greenberg joined other labor leaders in a personal visit to Pres. Eisenhower, Vice-Pres. Nixon, Labor Sec. Mitchell and leading Representatives and Senators, urging that they give their full support to improving the minimum wage law.

Here are other highlights expected to develop as the campaign for extending coverage progresses:

- Strategy used in the successful 1955 campaign to raise the minimum wage to \$1 will be applied to the drive to extend coverage. A coordinating committee of legislative representatives of unions directly concerned has been set up and is already functioning in Washington to plan strategic steps. Kenneth A. Melklejohn, RWDSU legislative representative, is serving on this committee.
- The Senate Labor Committee has already agreed tentatively to make hearings on coverage extension its first order of business. Incidentally, this Committee has been strengthened by the addition of Sen. Wayne Morse, one of the Senate's ablest Democrats, and Sen. John Sherman Cooper, a liberal Republican who is replacing Sen. George Bender, an arch-conservative.
- Once Congressional hearings get under way, delegations of union members from various parts of the country will meet in Washington with their Senators and Representatives. These lobbying sessions will differ from the 1955 and 1956 Minimum Wage Mobilizations conducted by the RWDSU in that they will be rallies of members of various local unions from a particular area on a given day, rather than a nation-wide mobilization of delegates representing a single union. AFL-CIO legislative experts feel that a greater impact is made on individual Congressmen when they are confronted by a delegation representing the union in their own home states.

The most important effect that all this activity can have is to spur the individual union member to do something about the campaign, to write his or her Congressman and join in the delegation—to show enough concern for the need to extend coverage to do something about it. Past experience shows that when Congressmen are convinced that their constituents want a particular bill passed, they'll pass it—even if it goes further than their party platform does, even if it runs counter to their own views.

For this reason, labor has a potential advantage over industry when it comes to influencing Congress. For while industry has more money, more power over the press and other means of communication, labor has the numbers—the voters who in the long run will pass judgment on everything that Congress does. It was these votes that elected a Democratic House and Senate in the face of the multi-million dollar GOP campaign last November, despite Pres. Eisenhower's personal popularity. It will be these voters who will, if properly organized and mobilized, persuade Congress to enact legislation that benefits the people of this nation.

RWDSUers Take Pride In New Toronto Silverwood's Dairy



Photo Feature by ROBERT DOBBS

Aspanking new Silverwood's Dairy plant was opened just before Christmas about 15 miles from the center of Toronto, Ontario, in a suburb called Mimico. The members of Local 440 who work there are very conscious of that newness—and they're proud of it too.

The processing of milk has been made into a very efficient and exact science in the Mimico plant, where gleaming stainless steel tanks and pasteurizing and homogenizing equipment stand on a floor of square, coral-colored blocks that look clean enough to eat from, with walls of shiny tan tiles. The whole of the plant, which concentrates everything on one spacious floor, is daylight bright, with banks of fluorescent lights throughout.

Some of the equipment is so new that it was still in the shakedown period early this month, when these pictures were taken. Like the unique casing machine, which automatically fills a case with 12 quart bottles of milk. It's the only such machine in all of Canada, and is one of just four in all the world, said RWDSU's Eastern Canada Director George Barlow.

Barlow, accompanied by Int'l Rep. George Spaxman, Local 440 Education Dir. Gordon Reekie and the writer, were getting their first look at the new plant. All three Canadians are former dairy workers, and members Stan Beckta and "Tommy" Tomlin took some pride in explaining to the old-timers how the new-fangled dairy equipment works.

Concentration of the operation on one floor has resulted in a highly efficient set-up, and the work force of about 20 people now, with another five to be added when production settled down to routine, is a good deal smaller than you might expect. As in other industries, of course, machines are replacing men at the new Silverwood's plant—an inevitable process, accepted by the mature group of workers as a necessary price of progress. The new casing machine is one example. It does the work of four men with two.

With the pride of craftsmen, the RWDSUers at the new plant point out the wonderful, modern features of their new equipment. Their business is to produce top-quality milk for their community, and they are doing the job better with their new tools.



Bottles of milk are filled, capped, and cased automatically in operation run by Stan Beckta of RWDSU Local 440, Toronto. L. to r., '440' Education Dir. Gordon Reekie, Regional Dir. George Barlow and Int'l Rep. George Spaxman watch how it's done.



New pasteurizer's operation is explained to Reekie, himself a former Silverwood's Dairy worker, by "Tommy" Tomlin. Modern equipment, like this at new Mimico plant, cuts space needs to a fraction of that required in the older Dupont St. Silverwood plant.



Don Goff, senior steward at Mimico, jockey's empties from truck onto conveyor leading into plant through return chute. Of the 60 milk and ice cream routes running out of the new plant, most are retail, only a few wholesale.



Contract negotiations with Silverwood for three Toronto plants, employing more than 500 workers, were in fifth session Jan. 3, with no settlement yet. Committee includes Toronto Div. Chairman George Danby, Bud Morrison, Alf Casson, Don Goff, Joe Fegarty, Ernie Bingham and Doug Jones. Leading them are Regional Dir. George Barlow, Int'l Rep. George Barron, Education Dir. Reekie.



Exclusive



Interview

ANNA KETHLY

Leading Hungarian Unionist Fights for Her Nation's Freedom

By MAX STEINBOCK

To the average American, until recently, there was something remote and almost unreal about Central Europe. If he thought about it at all, it was in terms of a setting for schmaltzy operettas or romances set in a mythical kingdom. Even more remote in American's minds than the region itself was its politics.

But with the explosions that have taken place in recent months in Poland and Hungary, we came to realize that to the people of those countries, "politics" is a serious business. Often it is a matter of life or death, as it was for an estimated 25 to 50 thousand Hungarians who died fighting for freedom in the last few months. And, for those who survive, it may mean having to flee to a foreign land, as more than 160,000 Hungarians have done. For those who cannot flee, it means suffering and privation and continued resistance to their Soviet rulers.

Politics has been Anna Kethly's whole life. At 67, she is here in the United States as the spokesman of free Hungary, the only member of Premier Imre Nagy's short-lived government who escaped to the free world. She is a woman with a mission: to tell the world the facts of the Soviet rape of Hungary and, through the pressure of world opinion, to bring a greater measure of freedom to the people of her country.

Anna Kethly escaped the fate that befell her fellow Nagy cabinet members by a lucky circumstance: she happened to be in Vienna on Nov. 4, when Russian tanks and soldiers crushed the regime that had proclaimed Hungary's freedom and neutrality. From Vienna, she came on to New York to plead her country's cause before the United Nations and is still waiting for an opportunity to do so. Meanwhile, she is here as a guest of the AFL-CIO.

One Tyranny After Another

During her 67 years, Miss Kethly has lived under the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the democratic Hungarian republic of 1918, the Bela Kun Communist dictatorship of 1919, the Rumanian occupation that succeeded it, the Horthy regency, which was a semi-fascist regime that lasted from 1920 to 1944, the Nazi occupation of 1944, the Red Army occupation of 1945, and then a coalition government which was ousted by the Communists in 1947. Since 1947, Red rule has continued under the watchful eye of Soviet forces stationed in Hungary. But Stalin's death in 1953, and the de-stalinization of Soviet Russia that came afterwards, were taken as a signal by the peoples of other Communist-ruled countries to press for greater freedom. Thus there were strikes and riots in East Germany in 1953,

a strike in Poznan, Poland, in June, 1956, and later demonstrations against Soviet rule throughout Poland. And finally, last October, there was the Hungarian revolution of 1956.

Here is how Anna Kethly told *The Record* about it in an interview this month: "For the first day or two, the Hungarian workers did not take the demonstrations too seriously. They thought it was merely a struggle between the so-called nationalist Communists and the Stalinists. But then, after the hated secret police shot down people in a demonstration on Oct. 24, the whole nation rose up. We quickly rebuilt our unions and set up workers' councils which were responsible for the defense of the factories."

Were the Hungarian people, as *Time Magazine* has said, merely romantic revolutionaries who fought with no hope of success? "Not at all," says Miss Kethly. "We Hungarians are very realistic. We acted in self-defense, and we had two very real objectives: the withdrawal of Soviet armed forces and free elections in Hungary. The people would not permit us to stop short of those objectives."

Some Americans think that revolts in Red-ruled countries may lead desperate Soviet leaders to even worse counter-measures, perhaps even an atomic war. We asked Miss Kethly her opinion: "No, I do not agree. This is a theory created by those who want to do nothing to upset the status quo. The Russians must be made to realize what they have done in the subject countries and relax their rule. Otherwise revolutions will continue to break out everywhere. If we are going to be scared by everything the

Soviets threaten, they will win anyway, for the Western powers will constantly be forced to yield.

"American labor can help to keep the plight of the Hungarian people alive in the mind of the public. It can help persuade your government to do more, to take action in the UN as effectively as in the Middle East situation."

Anna Kethly has earned her qualifications as an expert on communism. From 1922 until the Nazi occupation of 1944, she served as general secretary of the Clerical and Administrative Workers Union. During the same period she was a member of the Hungarian parliament, representing the Social Democratic Party. Forced into hiding for over a year in order to escape arrest by the Nazis, Miss Kethly was liberated by the Red Army in February, 1945. She returned to parliament that year, and was named deputy speaker.

In 1947, after the Communists failed to get a majority in the elections, the Russian authorities liquidated all political parties, and expelled Anna Kethly and other non-Communists from parliament and from their union posts. Deprived of the right to work, she was supported by two sisters while she did housework for them. But even an expelled union leader seemed dangerous to the Communists, and so in June, 1950, they jailed Anna Kethly.

18 Months in Solitary

For 18 months, Miss Kethly was in solitary confinement in a wet, windowless basement dungeon. Day after day, she was pressured and actually tortured to confess to false charges of espionage and treason. But somehow she retained her sanity and her will. Finally, in 1954, after British Labor Party leaders had pleaded for her release with Soviet Premier Malenkov, she was set free. From then on, until the revolution, she remained under constant surveillance by the dreaded AVH, the Red secret police.

Her experiences, climaxed by democracy's all-too-brief triumph in her native land and the blood bath that followed, might well have caused her to put aside all thoughts of further political effort and to leave the struggle against tyranny to other, younger people. But Anna Kethly is not that sort of person. She will go on, as long as she is able, expressing to the world the aspirations of the people she represents. In her own words:

"The Hungarian people must not be allowed to lose hope. They have not lost faith in democracy and freedom. The West must never forget what it owes to Hungary's freedom fighters. They are still waiting for your help. . . ."



Anna Kethly is interviewed by *'Record'* Editor Max Steinbock in N. Y. hotel where she is staying. Miss Kethly is awaiting chance to testify at United Nations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Psalm of the Non-Union "Free Rider"

To the Editor:

The following poem, or "psalm," gives my opinion of that breed of people who live off the backs of union members by getting all the benefits, but refusing to join the union and pay dues like the rest of us.

*The dues paying member is my shepherd,
I shall not want.
He provideth me with days off and vacations,
So that I may lie down in green pastures
Beside the still waters.*

*He restoreth my back pay.
He guideth my welfare, without cost to me.
I stray in the paths of the non-righteous,
For my money's sake.*

*Yea, though I alibi and pay no dues
From generation to generation,
I fear no evil, for he protects me.
The working conditions which he provides,
They comfort me.*

*He anointeth my head with oil of seniority,
The eight hour day, holiday pay
And job security.
My cup runneth over with ingratitude.*

*Surely his goodness and loving kindness
Shall follow me all the days of my life
Without cost or responsibility to me.
I shall dwell in his house forever,
Eat at his table
And let him pay all the bills.*

MARTIN DANIELS,
Kansas City, Mo.

Calls 'Record' Outstanding Labor Paper

To the Editor:

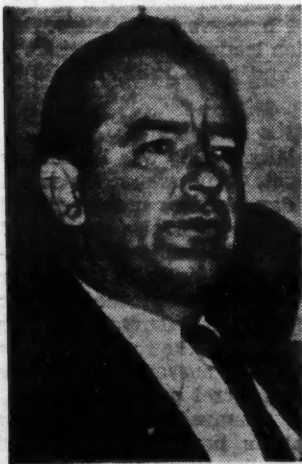
I've just finished reading the December 23 issue of the Record, and feel moved to tell you that it is certainly by far the most outstanding labor paper I have ever seen. The fresh, interesting typography is matched by editorial interest and sound information. It stands far above any of the other trade union publications in this country.

WOLF VON ECKARDT
Bethesda, Md.

Court Decision on O'Connor Deals Blow to McCarthyism

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The Federal Courts have dealt another hard blow to the remnants of McCarthyism that still exist in the United States.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has reversed the contempt conviction of Harvey O'Connor, former editor of the CIO Oil Workers paper and a well-known writer of such books as "Mellon's Millions", "The Guggenheims" and "The Astors." O'Connor was strongly supported by the United Automobile Workers who felt that an important civil rights issue was at stake.



McCARTHY

O'Connor was indicted and convicted on a charge of contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions put to him by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican who was the head of the Senate Committee on Investigations in 1953. McCarthy had asked O'Connor whether he was a member of "the Communist conspiracy" when he wrote certain books.

O'Connor, who has frequently denied Communist affiliation, refused to answer McCarthy on the grounds of the First Amendment which protects freedom of speech and of the press. For his refusal O'Connor was fined \$500 and given a one-year suspended sentence last year.

The U.S. Circuit Court found that the question put to O'Connor by McCarthy was so vague that it came under the protection of the Sixth Amendment which requires that a witness must have full knowledge of the meaning of the question put to him. The three-man Circuit Court ruled unanimously:

"One cannot be held guilty of criminal contempt for refusing to answer a question, the intended scope of which is so uncertain that if he attempts to answer it truthfully, according to his understanding of the meaning, he runs the risk of being indicted for perjury because others understand it differently."

Reached at his home in Winnetka, Ill., O'Connor said he was "delighted that it is now possible for an American citizen to have contempt for Joe McCarthy without having to go to jail."

MOVIES

in review

LA STRADA—★★★★

This is an extraordinary film, a very fine example of poetic feeling expressed through the art of the Italian cinema.

The story is a simple one of a lonely traveling showman, a strong man, and his young female assistant. Gelsomina, the assistant, has the sympathetic role of an eager and talented simpleton. Zampano, the strong man, pays 10,000 lire to her destitute mother for her services. She acts as chief cook and bottle washer, cornet blower and drum beater, comedienne and concubine. Zampano's chief attraction is his ability to break a chain across his bare chest. They travel and live in a big motorcycle with a built-in tent. They perform at circuses and for handouts in the streets.



Anthony Quinn

The sensitive and touching story reveals their unfolding relationship on La Strada, "the road". It is a tragic tale of a rough man and a gentle maid, with a stone and a tune as important symbols—all given meaning by a "poet" and "philosopher" in the person of the defiant circus aerialist, Matto, the fool. The story ends where it begins—on a lonely shore of the sea. There is profound beauty and pathos in this film.

Anthony Quinn as Zampano is magnificent, completely convincing. Giulietta Masina as Gelsomina does a remarkable characterization of a very difficult role. Richard Basehart as Matto is excellent. The camera, the story, the acting, settings and mood—all combine poetry with realism to give you a most rewarding movie. The name of Fellini recurs in this production. Federico Fellini is the director, and he collaborated on the story with Tullio Pinelli. Giulietta Masina is Mrs. Fellini. La Strada has already won an impressive number of prizes. The film is spoken in Italian with English titles.

—HARRY RHEIN

TOP SECRET AFFAIR—★★★

The story in Top Secret Affair is a little weak in spots but there is plenty of excitement and laughter. It is a little hard to believe that a top U. S. Army officer should act like Kirk Douglas in the role of Maj. Gen. Melville Goodwin, but he still wins your sympathy with his honesty and forthrightness regardless of the circumstances. Susan Hayward is perfect for the part of the lady editor with the fiery temperament.

The story is an old one with a few new twists. Dottie Peale (Miss Hayward), the glamorous and hard driving publisher of News World Magazine, has sizzling comments for her staff upon her return from Europe—"why didn't the chairmanship of the Joint Atomic International Commission go to the civilian sponsored by the magazine instead of a military man," (the general of course). Though Goodwin's record is one of heroism, she plans, with her assistant, Phil Bentley (Paul Stewart) to block confirmation of the appointment by debunking him in the magazine.



Susan Hayward

This she finally succeeds in doing, after a series of happenings in which she eggs on the general to do a balancing act on a congo board, plies him with pitchers of martinis at the Stork Club, persuades him to sing with the orchestra, etc.

Of course the News World staff photographer is always on the spot. However, in the interim, Goodwin makes love to the editor, rejects her, finally admits that he has fallen in love, and proposes. But by this time the damage is done. Back in Washington, the News World cover story on Goodwin hits Washington hard and puts the Army in a bad light, not to mention the career of one Maj. Gen. Goodwin. However justice prevails in time and everything ends happily. Top Secret Affair will win no Oscars, but it's fun.

—SARAH MINOR

RECORD MOVIE RATING

★★★★	★★★	★★
La Strada	Top Secret Affair	The Great Man
The Rainmaker	Baby Doll	King & Four Queens
Anastasia	Oedipus Rex	Teen Age Rebel
Teahouse of the August Moon	We Are All Murderers	Love Me Tender
Magnificent Seven	Julie	The Opposite Sex
Marcelino	The Rack	
Around The World in 80 Days	The Ten Commandments	★
	The Solid Gold Cadillac	Zarak

rwdsu RECORD



All-time baseball great Bob-Feller heads Baseball Players Assn.

THE insecurity of professional athletes is rapidly driving the players into union organization.

Professional football players, following the example set by their baseball playing counterparts, have just organized a National Football Players Association and are demanding union recognition.

Basketball players are still in the organizing stage, but, apparently, they are not satisfied with an independent union. Representatives of all major teams met in Boston last week to hear a representative of the AFL-CIO and consider federation affiliation. Boston Celtics star Bob Cousy is a sparkplug of the basketball pros on unionization.

Football players met in New York over the New Year weekend to formalize their organization. One top sports columnist concludes: "Unionized football, like underwear, seems here to stay."

Using the Baseball Players Association as a pattern, the pro-football players of the National League retained Creighton Miller, former Notre Dame star, as legal counsel.

Norman Van Brocklin, of the Los Angeles Rams, and Kyle Rote, of the New York Giants, were selected as players' representatives to join Miller in presenting the players' demands to Commissioner Bert Bell and the owners.

When asked for his reaction to the forming of a players' organization, Bell said, "I hope they don't do something which breaks up the

Pro Ball Players Turning to Unions

close relationship the players have with most of the owners."

Bell has agreed to meet with the union representatives. Few owners have openly discussed their attitude but among those who have talked exactly opposite views were Carroll Rosenbloom, principal owner of the Baltimore Colts and George Preston Marshall, major stockholder of the Washington Redskins.

Said Rosenbloom: "I have never been one to hesitate when I could better myself. If they think that joining a players union will help them they should join it."

Said Marshall: "The idea of a union is the most ridiculous thing I have ever heard. It doesn't make sense."

Marshall has been widely recognized as an exponent of anti-unionism. The Redskin representative to the players meeting, Norbert Hecker, star defensive back, was left off the roster for the all-star game to everyone's surprise. Also, when Hecker failed to prevent a pass from being caught in a key game, Marshall commented that a player

Wealthy George Marshall, laundry magnate and owner of the Washington Redskins professional football team, screamed "socialism" and worse when he learned that some of his play-for-pay boys were seriously considering joining a new trade union of the gridiron. Marshall's walls of "socialism" amused the players and union leaders because just a few weeks previously he had threatened to move his team to another city "unless Congress provides a new stadium." For his players to join a union was "socialism" but not for the taxpayers to build him a multi-million dollar stadium for free.

couldn't give his best when his head was filled with "a lot of ideas."

Among the matters that Miller and the union plan to discuss with Bell and the owners are:

1. Union recognition.
2. Payment of training camp expenses and exhibition games.
3. Compensation for injured players.
4. Pension program.

"The players want an improvement in their economic condition with some control over their own destiny," said Miller. "The football man, when dissatisfied, thinks not of revolt, but of negotiation. It is hoped that the modern club executive, faced with player grievances, will think not of the divine right of management, but of making feasible adjustments."

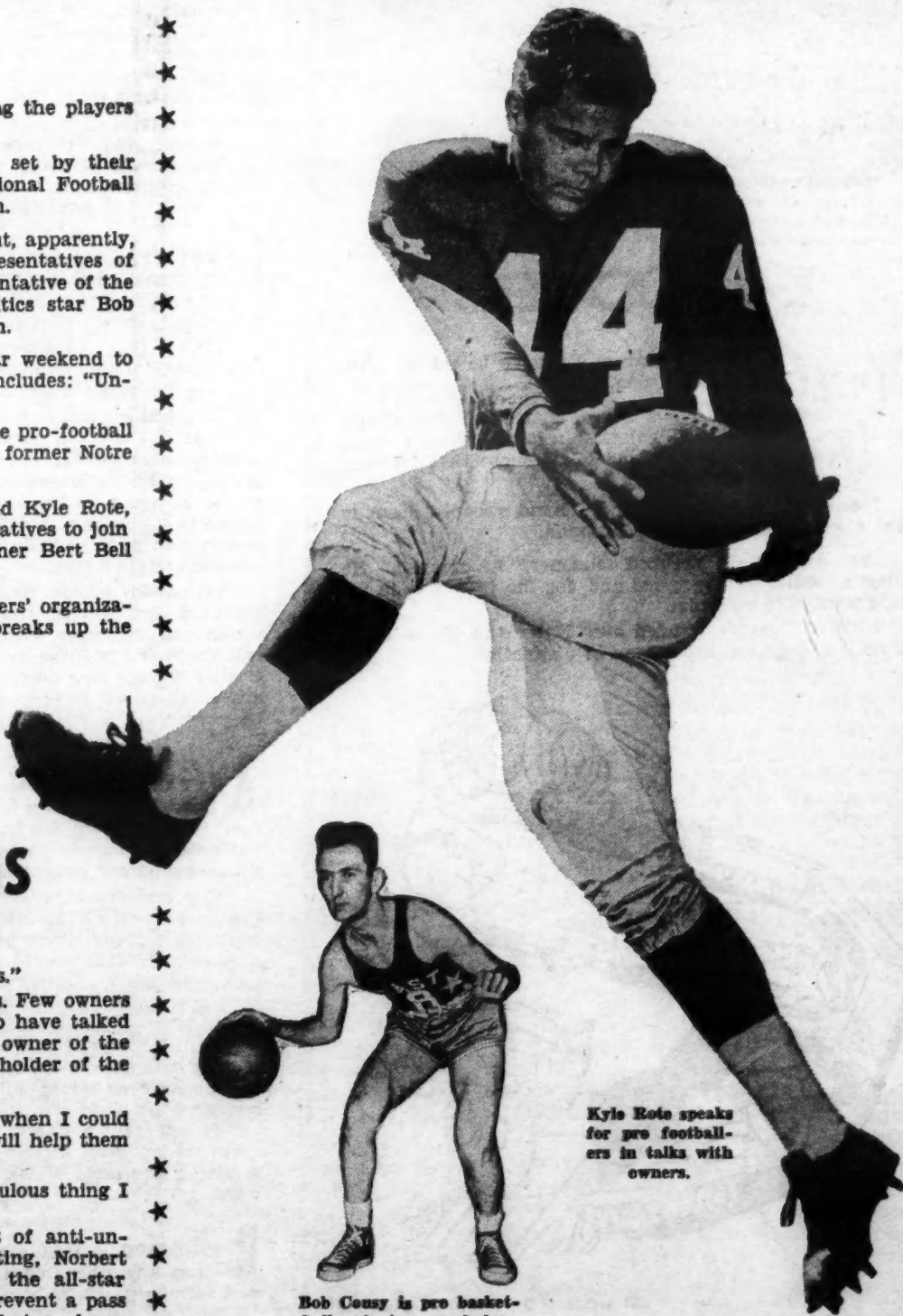
The drive to union organization has been building up for some time. Last summer a group of Los Angeles Rams threatened to strike unless they were paid for exhibition games. Miller admits that he had been retained by some players for over two years.

Some clubs have frequently been quite liberal in meeting some of these demands in the past. Others have given their players pretty rough times.

The football players have as their model the Baseball Players Association under its president, Bob Feller. In four years, the diamond performers won from the owners a \$6,000 minimum, an eye-popping pension plan, training camp allowances and meals on the road.

J. Norman Lewis, counsel for the baseball players, thinks for all the wild outcries of their bosses, the 400 professional football players should be able to move ahead with their union.

"It's the times," he declared. "People have become acclimated."



Kyle Rote speaks for pro footballers in talks with owners.

Bob Cousy is pro basketball unionism sparkplug.

By JANE GOODSELL

My daughter Katie recently complained to me that she had never been on a train. This is not true. She and I took a four-hour train trip together when she was a year-and-a-half old. She can't remember it, and I can't forget it.

What I particularly can't forget is the way Katie and I looked when we disembarked after the train pulled into the station. I had Katie tucked under one arm, and an object euphemistically known as "Little Toidy" under the other.

I had boarded the train with this portable plumbing carefully concealed in a paper bag, which Katie had torn to shreds during the trip. If I had the paper bag with me at that moment, I would have pulled it over my face as a disguise.

My lipstick was smeared, my coat was splattered with candy and my left eye was bloodshot. Katie had poked her finger into it a few minutes earlier as I was trying to blow her nose. My knees were trembling from bouncing her on my knee, and my hands were numb from patty-caking.

Katie was no prize package either. She had been eating jelly beans steadily for the past hour, and her face was streaked with as many colors as a painter's easel. A last-minute attempt to wash her face had outraged her to the point of throwing herself on the damp washroom floor and screaming.

So I abandoned all thought of trying to improve our appearance, and simply concentrated on getting us off the train. Katie was still sobbing as we struggled down the steps, and her new blue coat and hat looked like cast-offs from the Salvation Army.

The station was filled with people, and it seemed too much to hope that none of them knew me. It was too much to hope.

Margie and Liz saw me first. If they hadn't, they would-

CHOO
CHOO
RIDE

n't have seen me at all because I'd have bolted or sunk through the floor or something.

They hailed me from a sea of matched luggage, and waved with suede gloved hands. I returned their radiant smiles with a sickly twitch, and Katie chose that moment to knock my hat off my head.

I stared at it helplessly, and a hand swooped down to pick it up. I looked up at my husband.

"You look like a wrecked schooner," he grinned. He looked nice and well groomed and, for the first time in my life, I wanted to slap him.

Instead I simply handed over Katie and Little Toidy. He no longer looked like a man of distinction.



Illustration by Marjorie Glaubach

HATS



The Record's Fashion Expert Tells How to Buy Them

By MARIE EVANGELISTA

YOUR HAIR may be your crowning glory, but the hat you perch on it must frame your face attractively and must also suit the outfit you are wearing. Every one of us has experienced the wonderful feeling that wearing the right hat can give, and also the anguish the wrong hat can cause.

Here are a few basic principles to keep in mind when you buy your next chapeau:

Always remember that the narrowest or smallest part of your hat should be equal to the width of the widest part of your face, whether this be your cheek bones, your forehead or your jaw. Any imbalance between these two important lines will make the most beautiful hat all wrong for you. Study the shape of your face to determine whether you need a hat that will make it look slimmer, fuller or wider.

If you have a full, round, or square--shaped face, look for a hat which will make the facial contours appear slimmer and more oval-shaped. Choose one with a brim and a not too shallow crown. You will also look well in a hat with an asymmetrical line. Avoid small, brimless, close fitting hats.

IF YOUR FACE is long and thin, try hats with larger brims and shallow crowns. The trimming accent or focal point of the hat should be just above the ear to give your face the illusion of width. Avoid very large hats with high crowns. They will lengthen your face and give you a top heavy look.

If your nose is larger or longer than you would like it to be, try hats with brims that tilt forward. If you have a petite, well-shaped nose, emphasize it by wearing halo-shaped and off-the-face hats.

Now you are ready to look for that lovely creation which will put a glint in your eye and a lilt in your step. Do your comparison shopping in the better hat departments of department stores and in specialty hat shops. But do your buying in the budget hat departments and in less expensive hat shops. Ask the sales-girl to help you set the hat at the proper angle on your head. Every hat is designed to tilt or set at a definite angle. Look at yourself in a three-sided, full length mirror, if possible, since your hat must suit your figure as well as the contours of your face.

Do not try on too many hats at one time. This will make you irritable and confused and prevent you from making a wise choice. When you shop for a hat which you will wear with many outfits, try to wear the outfit which best represents your wardrobe so that you may better judge the suitability and practicality of your new purchase. Also, if possible, bring along the necklace, pin and earrings you want to wear most frequently with your hat. This jewelry will be worn close to your face and hat and must therefore complement both.

A HAT IN A BASIC color should give you at least two to three seasons wear. Fur felt, although a bit more expensive, is your best buy. If caught in the rain, just shake out the hat and let it dry away from any heat. Wool felt does not hold its shape or size as well and may lose all resemblance to its original shape and size if caught in the rain.

The best casual, everyday winter hat is a crocheted woolen cloche type you can make yourself for about \$3.00. Instructions and a pattern may be obtained in the same store where you purchase the wool. Dress it up by using a novelty wool or make it in a solid-color, plain wool and add sequins, pearls or ribbon trimming. Make the hat long enough so that you may tuck in your hair and cover your ears in cold, stormy weather. Wear the brim folded back on warmer days.

In the spring all the world loves a lover and women's hats. This is the time of year when designers seem to go mad with sillier and more fantastic creations than ever before. Allow your fancy to take flight too, but not at the expense of the basic principles outlined above.

If you want a smart, inexpensive dress hat for any season, wind velvet or satin ribbon on a bicycle clip which you may purchase at any dime store, add a bow of the same material or just tack on a flower of the same or contrasting color.

REMEMBER, A HAT expresses your personality and attitude towards life more than any other item in your wardrobe. Choose it carefully for the practicality and suitability you want, but also for the pleasure it will give you.

lighter side of the record

Sacred Right to Gripe

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Board of Review ruled that a worker has a complete right to gripe about his working conditions. The decision was handed down in the case of a hotel maid who along with other hotel employees was called into a meeting by the boss and given a tongue-lashing for the quality of their work. The maid fought back, denounced working conditions in the hotel and claimed that the help was overworked. For this she was charged with insubordination and promptly fired. When she attempted to collect unemployment benefits she was at first turned down. But the Board of Review saw it differently. There is no "willful misconduct within the meaning of the law," declared the Board, when a worker indulges in his God-given right to gripe about working conditions.

You girls who wear slacks
By all means
Make sure your and
Justifies your jeans.

Those Fringes

RIDGEWOOD, N. J. (PAI)—The story is making the rounds here about the lovely and talented secretary who announced that she was quitting her job. Both the men in the plant and the junior executives were dejected by the loss of such beauty.

Finally, one of the men informed her they were striking for a raise, and that she was a key reason. "But what's my going got to do with your salary?" she asked.

"Well," he exclaimed, "we've always considered you one of our fringe benefits."

The farmer's barn burned down and the insurance company wrote they would soon start building him a new barn. The farmer wrote back he'd rather have cash. But the insurance company insisted they'd replace the barn.

"If that's the way you do business, okay," came the bristling reply from the farmer, "But you can just cancel the policy I've been carrying on my wife."

Royal Chiseling

THE HAGUE, Netherlands.—A labor shortage hit the Royal household and for the first time in history Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard had to place a "help wanted" ad in a local newspaper. Union leaders contended that there was a good reason why the Palace couldn't attract and keep workers. The fringe benefits were much better than those offered by any private families but—as the union men pointed out—\$11.50 for a 44-hour week is hardly a royal wage.

Title Happy

MILWAUKEE (PAI)—There has been many a boss who has come up with a new and imposing title for a worker rather than a wage increase. Unionists are wondering whether this might be behind the recent action of the Wisconsin Restaurant Association.

The hostess is now elevated to "hostess supervisor." The waitress is jumped up to "hostess." And to make the name-changing complete, bus boys will now be known as "sanitariums."

BARNEY SMOKESTACKS



TIPTOEING along the sand before taking a dip in the Atlantic Ocean is Miss Deanie Gates, one of the scenic attractions of Miami Beach, Fla.

"UNION MAID" —A Serial Story

—By Bill Perkins



Around The RWDSU



NOVA SCOTIA get-together during merger convention of province's Federation of Labour found these RWDSU leaders talking things over. Left to right, Pres. Dan White of Local 596, Sydney, N.S., Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, Pres. Max Greenberg, '596' Business Agent John Lynk and Regional Dir. George Barlow. Pres. Greenberg was principal guest speaker at convention, which also elected Lynk vice-president of the newly merged Federation.



INDIANAPOLIS Yule party held by members of Local 29 employed at Sexton Food Co. found Clovis Rawley playing Santa Claus, a role he acted to perfection. On Santa's lap is Connie Smith, the local's financial secretary. Connie, who is 4 feet 2 inches tall, was showing the kids what to do. As if they didn't know!



CHICAGO kiddies' party run by Local 194 found 1,300 children of members on hand at union building where they enjoyed refreshments, entertainment and presents. Distributing soft drinks above is '194' Pres. John Gallacher, who seems to have his work cut out for him. The following day, Chicago Joint Board party brought 600 more kids to '194' building.



ALABAMA wedding last month found the former Miss Carolyn Trammell in bridal regalia just before she was married to Harold Sides, a member of the Steelworkers Union. Carolyn, a member of Local 436, is secretary to Regional Dir. Frank Parker in RWDSU Birmingham office, and also fills in as correspondent for The Record. Lucky Harold!